

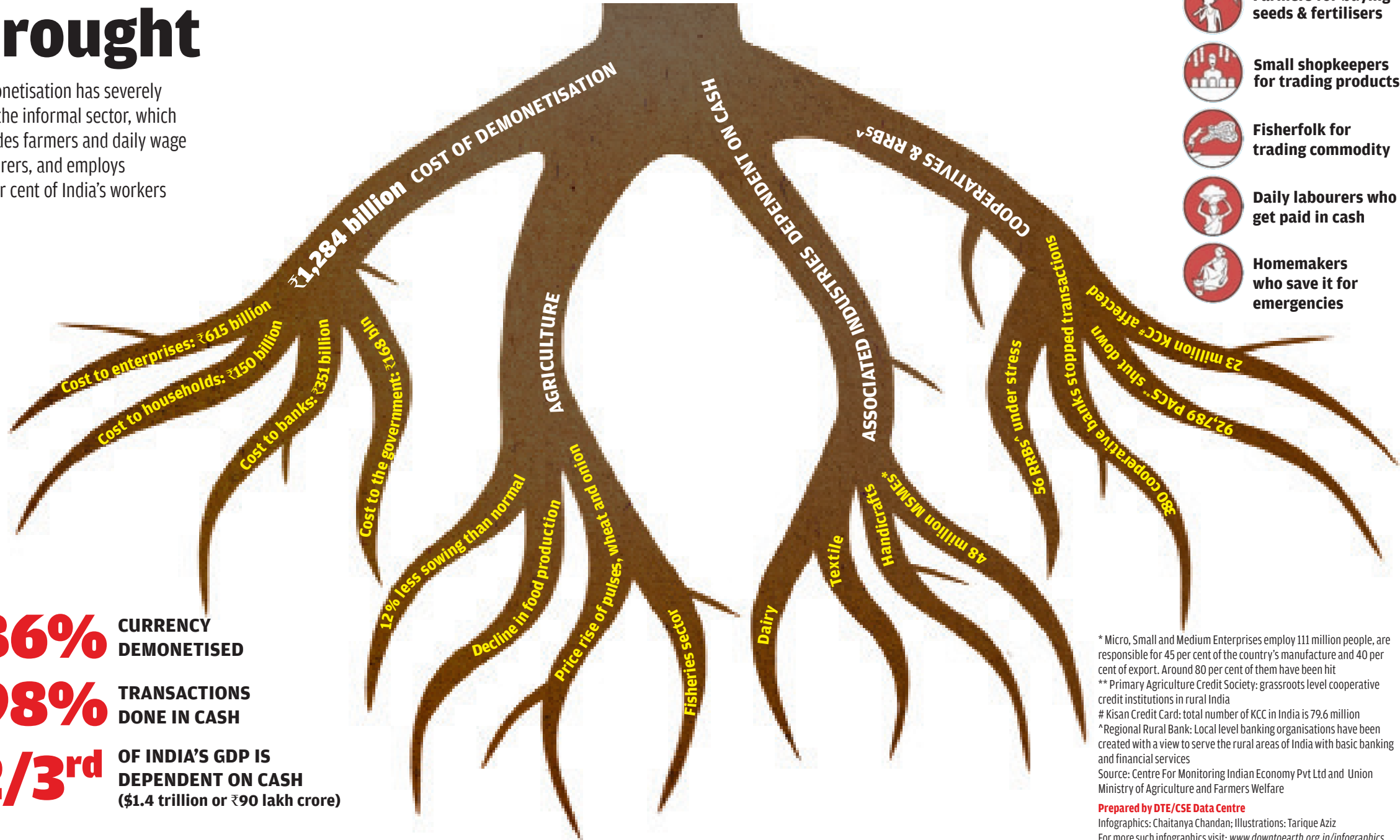
WHO NEEDS CASH

- Farmers for buying seeds & fertilisers
- Small shopkeepers for trading products
- Fisherfolk for trading commodity
- Daily labourers who get paid in cash
- Homemakers who save it for emergencies

India's cash drought

Demonetisation has severely hurt the informal sector, which includes farmers and daily wage labourers, and employs 93 per cent of India's workers

IMPACTS



86% CURRENCY DEMONETISED
98% TRANSACTIONS DONE IN CASH
2/3rd OF INDIA'S GDP IS DEPENDENT ON CASH (\$1.4 trillion or ₹90 lakh crore)

* Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises employ 111 million people, are responsible for 45 per cent of the country's manufacture and 40 per cent of export. Around 80 per cent of them have been hit
 ** Primary Agriculture Credit Society: grassroots level cooperative credit institutions in rural India
 # Kisan Credit Card: total number of KCC in India is 79.6 million
 *Regional Rural Bank: Local level banking organisations have been created with a view to serve the rural areas of India with basic banking and financial services
 Source: Centre For Monitoring Indian Economy Pvt Ltd and Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

Prepared by DTE/CSE Data Centre
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ILL-PREPARED

Digital transactions formed only a minuscule part of all transactions in India even before demonetisation, and the country was ill-prepared for the drive

- 2%** cashless transactions
- 1.4 mln** point of sale devices (930 users per device)
- 0.23 mln** ATMs (One ATM per 5,700 people)
- 750 mln** debit cards (used once in two months)
- 126,704** bank branches (39% in rural areas that house 70% of the population)
- 187** branches per million people in urban areas
- 78** branches per million people in rural and semi-urban areas